



Combined Webinar Sept 2018.pptx

## Census Data

### Attainment and Literacy Gaps – Multi-country

- **Analysis:** Univariate (statistics) or multivariate (correlates)
- **Pros:** Large sample size, enough for estimations and disaggregation
  - By type of disability
  - By gender
  - By geographic location
  - Over time
- **Cons:** Underestimates prevalence (only severe disabilities) and available only every 10 years plus lag for release

Video (2)

Charlotte McClain

Fred Hoge

Chat (Everyone)

Yadessa Asfaw 2: Yadessa USAID/Ethiopia

Kiran Rao: Kiran Rao Bangalore

Nura Ibrahim: Nura Ibrahim USAID/Nigeria

Khishigboyan Dayan-Ochir: Khishi Mongolia

Kiran Rao: When you are talking about disability, does it only mean physical or also intellectual disability

Yadessa Asfaw 2: I think the most expensive part of addressing children with disability is identification/diagnosis than intervention.

Yadessa Asfaw 2: Is there any experience with cost effective identification of children with disability?

Kalima Kalima: The question may need further discussion as the degree of difficulty can be a relative term

Julia McGowan 2: Have you got examples of where the child functioning module has been integrated into the EMS?

Transcript

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countries. At the same time, I am an advocate to say when you have to do work on these topics, better to use the data you have than no data at all. There are a number of things that can be done with the census data that cannot easily be done with other types of data. The key advantage of the census is that it's large. You have many observations. Even if you have a 5% or 10% sample, which is what typically is publicly available, you would still have a ton of observations.

## Disability Inclusive Education in Africa Webinar Series: Policy, Data, and Evidence to Support IE in Africa